

Yumiko KATSUKAWA, *et al.*
Serial No. 10/588,199
May 12, 2010

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

The Examiner's objection to earlier specification/claim amendments changing "spouting" to "jetting" and/or "spout" to "jet" is respectfully traversed. Contrary to the Examiner's comments, the applicants are in no way attempting to change the characteristic of the device as originally described. Indeed, it will be noted that the original title of this application refers to it as a "water jetting device".

Furthermore, the attached extracts from The American College Dictionary (*circa* 1962) for the root words "jet" and "spout" demonstrate that to spout water is to discharge or emit water in a stream with some force...in a jet or continuous stream, to issue with force, as liquid through a narrow orifice, etc. Similarly, to jet water refers to a stream of water produced by efflux from a nozzle, orifice, etc., e.g., from a spout used for such purpose, to shoot forth in a stream; spout.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the terms "jet" and "spout" and derivatives thereof as used in the context of this specification are synonymous – and no attempt has been made to change that or to use any arguable "distinction" between "spouting" and "jetting" to distinguish from the prior art.

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Instead, because it is more common in the United States to use the word "jetting" than the word "spouting", something of which perhaps the translator involved in creating the English translation of this application was unaware, an attempt was merely made to adopt the more common colloquial language usage of the United States at the current time.

In any event, the above amendments to the abstract, specification and claims now revert to the original "spout" or "spouting" words so as to obviate this ground of objection.

In addition, claim 1 has now been amended so as to incorporate the limitations of earlier dependent claim 3 (which has now been cancelled).

The Examiner also objects to the claim language referring to the relative numbers of skin receptors in different areas of the foot. Accordingly, to obviate this ground of objection, that language has now been eliminated from claim 1.

Because the above amendments address formality-based issues raised for the first time in the last office action, do not introduce any new issues and present the claims in better form for consideration on appeal (by eliminating the Examiner's stated objections), entry of such amendment is believed to be appropriate under 37 C.F.R. §1.116, and such entry is respectfully solicited.

The rejection of claims 1-4 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being anticipated by Rolando '503 is respectfully traversed.

To assist the Examiner in analyzing some of the more salient features of claim 1, the following listing of four identifiable features is provided:

- ① the foot-front water spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot;
- ② the spouting width traverses the width of the foot;
- ③ the control section sets the spouting width to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction so as to cause portions receiving the spouted water and portions receiving no spouted water from said foot-front water spouting section; and
- ④ the control section is configured to control the water-spouting section direction moving mechanism so as to move the portions receiving the spouted water, in turn, along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side by moving said spouted water spouted with the spouting

width toward said portions having received no spouted water
at the foot front.

Feature ① is supported by original claim 3. Feature ② is supported by Fig. 4. Feature ③ is supported by Figs. 3, 5 and 11. Feature ④ is supported by the specification at page 20, line 18 to page 21, line 5, and Fig. 3.

An object of the present invention configured as in claim 1 is to provide a foot water-spouting device in which (a) the various skin receptors existing on the foot front can effectively receive stimulation in such a way that a lowering of sensitivity by adaptation hardly occurs, and (b) a more comfortable feeling can be obtained. See, e.g., the specification at pages 1, 7 and 20-21.

More concretely, as described in the specification at page 20:25 to page 21:1, and page 30:26 to page 31:2, an object of the present invention is to provide a foot water-spouting device in which the respective skin receptors receive intermittent stimulation, so that a dulling of reaction due to adaptation can be effectively prevented.

The foot-front water-spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot, and the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width traversing the width of the foot so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the

spouted water. In addition, the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side.

That is, the claimed device is contrived to spout the water with a spouting width of which length in the foot width direction is broad while a length in the longitudinal direction is narrow.

In end portions of the foot, the receptors constituting cutaneous sensors are densely arranged in a short axial direction of the foot, while roughly (sparsely) arranged in a long axial direction of the foot. For example, see the specification at page 18:16-21 and elsewhere.

Therefore, when the water is spouted with such spouting width, and water arrival points are arranged in a short axial direction of the foot so as to traverse the width of the foot, it becomes possible for the skin receptors to effectively sense a difference in stimulations or incentives caused in a water spouting region.

Further, when a water spouting portion at the front- foot surface is moved in the longitudinal direction of the foot from the portions receiving the spouted water to the portions receiving no spouted water, the respective skin receptors existing on the front-foot surface would intermittently receive the stimulations. In other words, a portion

receiving the stimulation is moved, in turn, toward a portion having received no stimulation yet in the longitudinal direction of the foot, so that it becomes possible for a user to obtain a high massage effect.

Accordingly, for the purpose of intermittently stimulating the skin receptors, the foot water-spouting device of the present invention is designed such that the foot-front water-spouting section has a plurality of water-spouting nozzles arranged side-by-side in the foot width direction for each of the right and left foot, and the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width traversing the width of the foot so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the spouted water and the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side.

As a result, it becomes possible to effectively stimulate many skin receptors existing on the foot-front. In addition, since the receptors are intermittently stimulated, adaptation with respect to the stimulations should not occur for a long time, whereby it becomes possible to provide a lasting and sustainably comfortable feeling, and it is also possible to provide an effective massage effect.

The structures and effects of the present invention are quite different from those of the cited references.

Rolando discloses an automatic foot washing apparatus comprising a rotatable foot-front water spouting section 143 for spouting the water to a front side of a foot of a user. The rotatable foot-front water spouting section 143 is formed as a sprayed manifold which is rotatable for uniformly spouting the water onto an entire front side of the foot as shown in Rolando's Fig. 3.

However, as shown in Fig. 3 of Rolando, the foot-front washer spouting section is used for washing the foot. Therefore, the foot-front water spouting section 143 is configured to comprise a plurality of water nozzles that are densely arranged and the water spouted out from the nozzles abuts an entire surface of the foot in a longitudinal direction.

In addition, Rolando neither discloses or suggests that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction so as to cause a part of the foot in a longitudinal direction of the foot to receive the spouted water.

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Furthermore, Rolando does not disclose that the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot from a toe side to an ankle side for the purpose of intermittently spouting the water onto an entire foot-front.

The Rolando structure is quite different from that of applicants' claim 1 in which the spouted water has a limited spouting width partially abutting the foot in a longitudinal direction.

In the applicants' claim 1 structure, the water spouting width with respect to the longitudinal direction of the foot is intentionally limited to be narrow so as to effectively stimulate the different receptors sequentially.

Given such fundamental deficiencies of Rolando with respect to independent claim 1, it is not necessary at this time to discuss additional deficiencies of Rolando with respect to other aspects of the rejected claims. Suffice it to note that, as a matter of law, it is impossible to support a *prima facie* case of anticipation unless the cited single reference teaches each and every feature of each rejected claim.

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The rejection of claims 10, 11 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Rolando taken alone is also respectfully traversed – for reasons already discussed above.

As noted above, the structural distinctions between applicants’ claim 1 and Rolando go far beyond that which the Examiner here recognizes. Furthermore, there is no suggestion anywhere in Rolando of the applicants’ objectives, nor any effective structure for achieving those objectives.

The rejection of claims 1, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Desnoyers '079 is also respectfully traversed.

The rejection of claims 5-8 and 15-17 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being made “obvious” based on Rolando/Desnoyers in further view of Pisani '447 is also respectfully traversed.

Desnoyers and Pisani disclose massaging devices. However, neither of these references discloses the concept of spouting the water onto the foot-front of a user. Furthermore, neither reference discloses that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction and the direction of the

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spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot.

Therefore, even in a case where the structures of all three references are combined, the structure of applicants' claim 1 is not realized. For example, none of the references discloses or suggests a possibility of combining features such that the water-spouting nozzles spout water with a spouting width that traverses the width of the foot and is specified to be shorter than an entire length of the foot in the longitudinal direction and the direction of the spouted water is moved, in turn, from portions receiving the spouted water toward the portions having received no spouted water along the longitudinal direction of the foot.

In view of the fundamental deficiencies with respect to parent claim 1 already noted above regarding all of these references, whether taken singly or in combination, it is not necessary at this time to identify additional deficiencies of these references or the allegedly "obvious" combination thereof. Suffice it to note that, as a matter of law, it is impossible to support even a *prima facie* case of "obviousness" unless the cited prior art teaches or suggests each and every feature of each rejected claim.

The Examiner is thanked for providing a "response to arguments" section bridging pages 6-7 of the last office action. The above amendments/arguments are

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hoped to address the Examiner's comments and to obviate any concern about patentable distinctions between the applicants' claimed invention and the cited prior art. If any such concerns continue, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner particularly point out any remaining concerns.

Accordingly, this entire application is now believed to be in allowable condition, and a formal notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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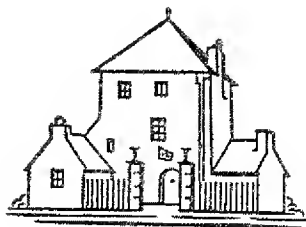
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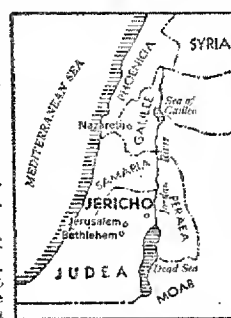
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Looking

b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., dialect, dialectal; der., derived from; f., formed from; g., going back to; m., modification of; r., replacing; s., stem of; t., taken from; ?, perhaps. See the full key on inside cover.

cor. [t. S Afr. D. c. OE and Icel. *spor-*], before vowels, as in *sporangium*, *sporidia*; (Gk. *sporō*/'dēs), *n. pl.* two strands in the Aegæan; the Northern coast of Greece, and the Southern (the Dodecanese), off the SW coast of Turkey. *adj.* 1. appearing or happening; occasional: *sporadic outbreaks*, *sporadic instances*, as a disease as a single instance of something; 2. apart from others. 4. occurring apart, in locality: *sporadic genera of red-tailed*. [t. ML: *s. sporadicus*, *t. c.*] —*spo-rad-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* —*spo-*

sporān/'(am), *n. pl.* —*gia* /-j(ə), *and* within which spores (asexual reproductive bodies) are produced. While most evident in *sporangium* is also found in *phanero-* is usually the same as *capsule*. Also, [t. f. *spor-* *spor-* + *m.* (Gk. *angelon* *n. g. al*), *adj.*

n. spored, sporing. —*n.* 1. *Biol.* a contains or produces one or more spores that develop into an adult in a reproductive body (asexual spore); 2. and capable of growth into a new individual often, as in ferns, etc., being unlike that which produced the reproductive body (sexual spore) produced by the union of two gametes. 2. a seed, or the like. —*n.* 3. to bear or bear. [t. in *spora*, *t. Gk.* seed] *spor-er*/'(arəs), *adj.* bearing spores. element meaning "seed." Also, *spor-*, (Gk. *sporō* seed)

sporē/'(kəp), *n.* *Bot.* (in higher fungi, etc.) a pluricellular body developed from spores.

sporē/'(st), *n.* *Zool.* 1. a walled body in multiple division of a sporezoan, or more sporezoites. 2. a stage in onatodes which gives rise, nonsexually, to a new individual.

sporē/'(jən/'s), *n.* *Biol.* 1. the propagatory. 2. reproduction by means of spores. *sporē*/'(nəs), *adj.* *sporē*/'(an), *n.* the process of multiple division of parasitic protozoans of giving rise to sporezoites.

sporē/'(r), *n.* *Bot.* a simple or hypha specialized to bear spores.

sporē/'(f), *n.* *Bot.* a more or less moderate sporangia. Also, *sporē*/'(r), *n.* *Bot.* the asexual form of alternation of generations (opposed to

sporē/'(r), *n.* an infectious disease of horses and man, marked by ulceration of the vessels of the skin.

sporē/'(r), *n. pl.* a class of the phylum of parasites that multiply by spore dividing into reproductive bodies.

sporē/'(r), *n.* one of the *Sporozoa*, which the spore of certain sporezoa dividing into an adult individual.

sporē/'(r), *n.* (in Scottish Highland) a community of fur, worn by a man in front. [t. Scot. Gaelic: *th. sporān*]

1. a pastime pursued in the use of athletic character, as racing, baseball, tennis, golf, boxing, etc. 2. a particular diversion; recreation. 3. playful trifling, jesting, or a thing in sport. 5. de-

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away). 25. *Colloq.* to display freely or with ostentation: to sport a roll of money. 26. *Obs.* to amuse (esp. oneself). [ME *sperte*; aphetic var. of *disport*] —*spor-er*, *n.* —*spor-ful*, *adj.* —*spor-fully*, *adv.* —*spor-ful-*ness, *n.*

—*Syn.* 1. game. 3. amusement. See play. 4. fun, frolic. *sport-ing* ('spōr/ting), *adj.* 1. engaging in, given to, or interested in open-air or athletic sports. 2. concerned with or suitable for such sports. 3. sportsmanlike. 4. interested in or connected with sports or pursuits involving betting or gambling. 5. *Colloq.* involving or inducing the taking of risk, as in sport: a *sporting chance*. —*spor-ting-ly*, *adv.*

sport-ive ('spōr/iv), *adj.* 1. playful or frolicsome; jesting, jocular, or merry. 2. done in sport, rather than in earnest. 3. pertaining to or of the nature of sport or sports. 4. *Biol.* nutritive. 5. *Obs.* amorous. —*spor-tive-ly*, *adv.* —*spor-tive-ness*, *n.*

sports ('spōrts), *adj.* (of garments, etc.) suitable for use in open-air sports, or for outdoor or informal use. *sports car*, a high-powered automobile with low, rakish lines, usually for 2 persons.

sports-man ('spōrts/'man), *n., pl.* —*men*. 1. a man who engages in sport, esp. in some open-air sport such as hunting, fishing, racing, etc. 2. one who exhibits qualities especially esteemed in those who engage in sports, such as fairness, self-control, etc. —*sports-man-like*, *sports-man-ly*, *adj.* —*sports-wom-an*, *n. fem.*

sports-man-ship ('spōrts/'manshp/), *n.* 1. the character, practice, or skill of a sportsman. 2. sportsman-like conduct. *sport-y* ('spōr/ty), *adj.* sportier, sportiest. *Colloq.* 1. flashy; vulgarly showy. 2. stylish. 3. like or befitting a sportsman. —*spor-ti-ness*, *n.*

spor-u-late ('spōr/'vāl/), *v. intrans.* —*lating*, *-lating*. *Biol.* to undergo multiple division resulting in the production of spores. —*spor-a-la-tion*, *n.*

spor-ule ('spōr/ul, 'spōr/-), *n.* *Biol.* a spore, esp. a small spore. *spot* ('spōt), *n., v.* spotted, spotting, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a mark made by foreign matter, as mud, blood, paint, ink, etc.; a stain, blot, or speck, as on a surface. 2. a moral stain, as on character or reputation; blemish or flaw. 3. a relatively small, usually roundish, part of a surface differing from the rest in appearance or character: a sun spot. 4. a place or locality: a monument marks the spot. 5. *Chiefly Brit.* a small quantity of something: a spot of tea. 6. a small sciaenoid food fish, *Leiostomus xanthurus*, of the eastern coast of the U.S. 7. on the spot, a. at once. b. on that very place. c. U.S. Slang, in difficulty or danger, esp. of death. d. U.S. Slang, in an embarrassing position.

—*t.* 8. to stain with spots. 9. to sully; blemish. 10. to mark or diversify with spots, as of color. 11. *Colloq.* to detect or recognize. 12. to place on a particular spot, as a ball in billiards. 13. to scatter in various spots. 14. *Mil.* to determine (a location) precisely on either the ground or a map. —*t.* 15. to make a spot; cause a stain. 16. to become spotted, as some fabrics when spattered with water. —*adj.* 17. *Radio*, pertaining to the point of origin of a local broadcast. 18. made, paid, delivered, etc., at once: a spot sale. [ME *spotte*, c. MD and LG *spot* speck, Icel. *spotti* bit, small piece]

spot announcement, a brief radio announcement, usually an advertisement, made by an individual station during or after a network program.

spot-less ('spōt/ls), *adj.* free from spot, stain, blemish, marks, etc. —*spot-less-ly*, *adv.* —*spot-less-ness*, *n.*

spot-light ('spōt/'lit), *n.* 1. (in theatrical use) a strong light thrown upon a particular spot on the stage in order to render some object, person, or group especially conspicuous. 2. an automobile light having a high candle power and a focused beam which the driver can swing in any direction. 3. conspicuous public attention.

Spot-syl-va-nia ('spōt/'silvā/'niə), *n.* a village in NE Virginia; the scene of battles between the armies of Grant and Lee, May 8-21, 1864.

spotted adder, the milk snake. *spotted crane*, a small, short-billed rail. *Porzana porzana*, of Europe; water crane. *spotted crane's-bill*, the common American wild geranium, *Geranium maculatum*.

spotted fever, *Pathol.* 1. any of several fevers characterized by spots on the skin, esp. as in cerebrospinal meningitis or typhus fever. 2. tick fever.

spot-ter ('spōt/ər), *n.* 1. *Colloq.* one employed to keep watch on others, esp. on employees as for evidence of dishonesty. 2. *Mil.* the person who determines for the gunner the fall of shots in relation to the target. 3. (in civil defense) one who watches for enemy airplanes.

spot-ty ('spōt/ty), *adj.* —*tier*, —*tiest*. 1. full of or having spots; occurring in spots: *spotty coloring*. 2. irregular or uneven in quality or character. —*spot-ty-ly*, *adv.* —*spot-ty-ness*, *n.*

spousal ('spou/zəl), *n.* 1. (often *pl.*) the ceremony of marriage; nuptials. —*adj.* 2. nuptial; matrimonial. *spouse* ('spouz, 'spous), *n., c.* spoused, *spousing*. —*n.* 1. either member of a married pair in relation to the

other; one's husband or wife. —*n.* 2. *Obs.* to join, give, or take in marriage. [ME, *t. OP*: *sp.* *spus* (masc.), *spuse* (fem.), *g. L. sponsus*, pp., betrothed]

spout ('spout), *v. t.* 1. to discharge or emit (a liquid, etc.) in a stream with some force. 2. *Colloq.* to utter or declaim in an oratorical manner. —*t.* 3. to discharge a liquid, etc., in a jet or continuous stream. 4. to issue with force, as liquid through a narrow orifice. 5. *Colloq.* to talk or speak at some length or in an oratorical manner. —*n.* 6. a pipe or tube, or a tubular or liplike projection, by which a liquid is discharged or poured. 7. a trough or shoot for discharging or conveying grain, flour, etc. 8. a waterspout. 9. a continuous stream of liquid, etc., discharged from, or as if from, a spout. 10. a shoot or shaft formerly common in pawnbrokers' shops, up which articles pawned were sent for storage. 11. *Slang*, a pawnbroker's shop. [ME *spodete*, *c. L.* *sputen*; akin to Icel. *spúta*, 'spout', *n.*

—*spout-less*, *adj.* —*Syn.* 3. See flow. 5. declaim, rant, harangue, speechify. *SP.*, species (pl. of specie).

S.P.Q.R., (L. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*) the Senate and People of Rome.

sprag ('sprig), *n.* a check or pointed steel bar hinged to the rear axle of a vehicle and let down to arrest backward movement on grades. [special use of *d. sprag* twig, OE *spræc* shoot]

sprain ('sprān), *v. t.* 1. to overstrain or wrench (the ankle, wrist, or other part of the body at a joint) so as to injure without fracture or dislocation. —*n.* 2. a violent straining or wrenching of the parts around a joint, without dislocation. 3. condition of being sprained. [orig. uncert.] —*Syn.* 1. See strain. *sprang* ('sprɪŋ), *v. t.* pl. of spring.

sprat ('spræt), *n.* a small, herringlike marine fish, *Clupea sprattus*, of European waters; brisling. [var. of earlier *sprot*, ME and OE *sprot*, *c. G. sproti*]

sprawl ('sprɔ:l), *v. t.* 1. to be stretched out in irregular or ungraceful movements, as the limbs. 2. to lie or sit with the limbs stretched out in a careless or ungraceful posture. 3. to work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; scramble. 4. to spread out in a straggling or irregular manner, as vines, buildings, handwriting, etc. —*t.* 5. to stretch out (the limbs) as in sprawling. 6. to spread out or distribute in a straggling manner. —*n.* 7. act of sprawling; a sprawling posture. 8. a straggling array of something. [ME *spraule*(n), OE *spræwlan*, *c. North Fris. sprawell*. See *sprawl*] —*sprawl-er*, *n.*

sprawl-y ('sprɔ:li), *adj.* tending to sprawl; straggly. *spray*¹ ('spræ), *n.* 1. water or other liquid broken up into small particles and blown or falling through the air. 2. a jet of fine particles of liquid discharged from an atomizer or other appliance, as for medicinal treatment, etc. 3. a liquid to be discharged in such a jet. 4. an appliance for discharging it. 5. a quantity of small objects, flying or discharged through the air: a spray of bullets. —*t.* 6. to scatter in the form of fine particles. 7. to apply as a spray: to spray an insecticide upon plants. 8. to sprinkle or treat with a spray: to spray plants with insecticide. 9. to direct a spray of particles, missiles, etc., upon. —*t.* 10. to scatter spray; discharge a spray. 11. to issue as spray. [cf. MD *sprayen* sprinkle] —*spray-er*, *n.*

*spray*² ('spræ), *n.* 1. a single slender shoot, twig, or branch with its leaves, flowers, or berries, growing or detached. 2. an ornament, decorative feature, etc. with a similar form. [ME; orig. uncert.]

spread ('sprɛd), *v. t.* spread, spreading, *n.* —*t.* 1. to draw or stretch out to the full width, as a cloth, a rolled or folded map, folded wings, etc. (often fol. by out). 2. to extend over a greater or a relatively great area, space, or period (often fol. by out): to spread out handwriting. 3. to force apart, as walls, rails, etc., under pressure. 4. to flatten out: to spread the end of a rivet by hammering. 5. to display in the full extent; set forth in full. 6. to dispose or distribute in a sheet or layer: to spread hay in dry. 7. to apply in a thin layer or coating. 8. to extend or distribute over a region, place, etc. 9. to overlay, cover, or coat with something. 10. to set or prepare (a table, etc.), as for a meal. 11. to send out in various directions, as light, sound, mist, etc. 12. to shed or scatter abroad; diffuse or disseminate, as knowledge, news, disease, etc. 13. *Colloq.* to exert oneself to an unusual extent to produce a good effect or fine impression.

—*t.* 14. to become stretched out or extended, as a flag in the wind; expand, as in growth. 15. to extend over a greater or a considerable area or period. 16. to be or be outspread or fully extended or displayed, as a landscape or scene. 17. to admit of being spread or applied in a thin layer, as a soft substance. 18. to become extended or distributed over a region, as population, animals, plants, etc. 19. become shed abroad, diffused, or disseminated, as light, influences, rumors, ideas, infection, etc. 20. to be forced apart, as the rails of a car track. —*n.* 21. expansion; extension; diffusion. 22. the extent of spreading: to measure the spread of branches. 23. capacity for spreading: the spread of an elastic material. 24. a stretch, expanse, or extent of something. 25. a cloth covering for a bed, table, or the like, esp. a bedspread. 26. *Colloq.* a meal set out, esp. a feast. 27. *Colloq.* a pretentious display made, as a fruit food preparation for spreading on bread, etc., as fruit, jam, or peanut

oil, butter, etc. out: *sp.* use, *larger*; a = a in alone; chief; g. give; ng. ring; sh. shoe; th. thin; th. that; zh. vision. See the full key on inside cover.



Spotted crane